

THE STATE.

JAMES GILMORE'S CRIME.

He Strangles His Employer's Wife, and Then Suicide.

John McDowell, a farmer in Tyrone township, Kent county, went hunting on the morning of Dec. 14, leaving his wife, a comely woman of 31, to care for the house, and James Gilmore, his hired man, to look after the farm work. About noon Mr. McDowell returned home and found his wife dead upon the floor, with her eyes and tongue protruding from her head and a tightly twisted strap about her neck. The rig had evidently been choked to death after a desperate struggle, as indicated by the condition of her clothing and the disorder of the furniture.

Michigan Falling Behind.

The executive committee of the supreme court, Order of Chosen Friends, met in Indianapolis a few days ago to consider the schism which has been occasioned by certain members in Michigan. T. B. Linn, supreme recorder from Indiana, who had visited Michigan, where he went to investigate the trouble. In his report he shows that the risks in Michigan have never been good. Wayne Council, in which the disaffection began, has paid into the order \$14,000 and had out \$27,000, and during the first half of the present year and up to the time of the revolt, Michigan paid into the relief fund, through eleven assessments, \$13,323.55, while \$20,000 was paid beneficially to the members of the rebellious grand lodges in Michigan were suspended.

Michigan Interested.

Arrangements have been perfected for a new permanent route by rail and water from Minneapolis to the seaboard, the Flint & Pere Marquette company being the principal agent in the agreement. It is proposed, in connection with the new line, to build a branch line from the main line at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Buffalo, over the Grand Trunk to New York by the Delaware and Chesapeake and Western. The distance to New York by this route will be 31 miles shorter than by any other route.

George is in the Soup.

The 16-year-old daughter of J. L. Woods, living five miles north of Atlanta, Montmorency county, was engaged to marry George Corey, and the latter went to Hillsman one day last week to secure a license. During his absence, Jesse Matheson, who had been keeping company with the girl, heard of the proposed marriage and called at the house. Without much difficulty he persuaded the girl to go to Atlanta, and a license being procured, they were married. When Corey returned and discovered how he had been fooled he was exceedingly wroth.

BRIEF MENTION.

Manistique will have a roller curtain factory. There are two Indian girl students in Alma college. George Beakes, village marshal of Trenton, is missing. The Marine hospital at Detroit is to have a \$30,000 annex. Ionia will have free delivery service on and after Jan. 1. Dinther is racing in the vicinity of Holland, Ottawa county. The postoffice at Reynolds, Montcalm county, has been discontinued. Miles Stiles of Shepherd has been arrested for illegal whisky selling. The American federation of labor will hold its meeting for 1900 in Detroit. Averill Burnett of Dexter is dead. He lived on the same farm as a missionary to Japan. Francis Christian of Bluffton, Muskegon county, was 100 years old Dec. 22. The annual catalogue of Hillsdale college shows 468 students in attendance. A Grand Rapids spiritualist says that Toot, the missing express clerk, is dead. The high school building in Potoskey was destroyed by fire the other night. Cincinnati parties will build an elegant club house at St. Clair Flats next season. John Rich, a Lenawee county horse thief, has been sentenced to one year in Jackson. Three miners were buried by a fall of ground at Iron Mountain the other morning. Rev. D. L. Lacer, 68, for 68 years a Methodist minister, died in Flint the other day. Miss Mattie Taylor of Eau Claire, Berrien county, has gone as a missionary to Japan. Mrs. Lavinia Chipman, who settled in Jackson in 1835, died in that city a few days ago. The Anderson package company, with a capital of \$4,000 is the latest industry at Greenville. A fruit drier at Martin's Corners, Allegan county, has dried 40,000 pounds of fruit this season. The Traverse City branch of the C. & W. M. railroad will be ready for business about April 1. Five young ladies of Kalamazoo, took the well as Sisters of St. Joseph in that city on Sunday Dec. 1. Democrats of Eaton county met in Charlotte the other day and organized a tariff reform league. D. McNetten, who is wanted in Lansing for adultery, was arrested in New York city the other day. Complaint is general throughout the state that farmers are very slow about paying taxes this year. Nine hundred volumes have been received at Jackson prison to replace the library destroyed by fire. Congressman Bliss will ask congress for about \$500,000 with which to build a public building in East Saginaw. Two brothers named Borgin were instantly killed in the Cleveland mine at Ishpeming the other morning. Three miners were blown to atoms by a premature explosion in the Osceola mine near Calumet the other day. The new Epworth M. E. church in East Saginaw which cost \$20,000, was dedicated free of debt on the 15th inst. Mrs. D. M. Merrill of Coldwater, well known in Eastern Star lodges and W. C. T. U. circles of the state, is dead.

T. H. Kramer of East Saginaw fell from the roof of the court house in Howell the other day, and was fatally hurt.

P. P. Nichols, ex-registrar of Branch county, and ex-mayor of Coldwater, has disappeared, owing over \$30,000. Thomas Kelly of Owosso has been sentenced to 15 years in Jackson for killing Stanley Graham about a year ago. Mrs. Fanny Covles, a well known Lansing lady, and at one time assistant editor of the Lansing Journal, is dead. A Grand Rapids furniture factory has been obliged to send a man to Uruguay to set up some furniture shipped there. Ambrose Campbell, one of the most prominent men of the upper peninsula, died at his home in Marquette a few days ago. Peter Chippewa, an old Indian, was found dead near Mt. Pleasant the other morning. He had frozen to death. Mrs. Jeremiah Harrington, the first white woman to settle in Port Huron, died in that city a few days ago, aged ninety six years. The Mexican government refuses to recognize Eugene Fecht of this state, who was elected as United States consul at Piedras Negras. Margaret Stuart Crofoot, wife of J. M. Evans, died in New York recently. The remains were brought to Pontiac for interment. Herry Cook, an old man living near Barabram, was robbed of \$20 by two men who entered his house and choked him to death. R. G. Peters of Manistee, offers \$100 reward to the crew on his logging train which got through the season with the least accidents. John Loomis, a farmer of Selma township, Wexford county, was killed by a train on the G. K. & I. road near Cadillac the other day. Charles Brerly has been sentenced to 12 years in Jackson for the killing of Dan Shinn in Boone township, Kent county, last August. Prof. Crandall of the agricultural college, has accepted a professorship in the botanical department of the Colorado agricultural college. George Dwight, a convict at Ionia, who assaulted and tried to kill another convict named James Means, is to be tried in the Ionia courts. George Seagrave, steward of the asylum at Pontiac, has become insane, but the medical officers of the asylum think his affliction not serious. Miss Cora Russell of Ithaca will take a two years course at the Deaconesses' home in Chicago, and devote her life to missionary work. Friends of Wright, the Benzie county double murderer, are working hard collecting evidence to help the murderer when the case comes up. Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Muskegon each offer a 10-acre site to the Chicago pneumatic tyrod and railroad company to locate their plant there. Mrs. Hedgin and her boy were arrested in Flint while begging. The mother is in jail and the child will be sent to the state public school at Coldwater. Alex. Erickson, Hugh Millen and Geo. Manning were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by a falling beam in Hawley's mill in Marquette the other day. It is said that Gov. and Mrs. Luce, on their trip to California, were compelled to ride from Council Bluffs to San Francisco in an emigrant car. A company has been organized to build a street railway in Flint. Work is to be commenced May 1, next, and the road will be in running order January 1, 1901. The committee having in charge the establishment of a Congressional college for northern Michigan have agreed upon Benzonia as the proper location for the institution. The United States supreme court refuses to set aside the verdict of \$1,331 given by the district court in favor of Johnson, who was floored at the Ionia prison by Watkins' orders. A sand pit 15 feet deep four miles west of Peck caved in the other afternoon, killing John and Alex. MacKellar, aged 23 and 25 years. Four men were buried, but two were rescued. The annual banquet of the Michigan club, held annually in Detroit Feb. 25, will be held this year Feb. 21, as the 22nd falls upon Saturday. Ben Ensley, a wealthy resident of Howard city, and for over 30 years a resident of Esley township, Newaygo county, dropped dead in his father's bank, at Howard the other afternoon. Frank E. Davis, charged with swindling E. G. Curran of East Saginaw in a land deal of \$50, has been discharged, his father paying Curran the \$50 and liquidating the costs incurred. John M. Metheny of Grand Rapids, superintendent of the northern division of the G. K. & I. railroad, died a few days ago, of blood poisoning, resulting from an ulcerated tooth. The Northern express company which was organized to handle the express on the "No. 1" line, has collapsed, and the American express company has signed a contract to handle the express on that line. Robert Johnson, chief clerk in the passenger office of the G. K. & I. railroad, and confidential secretary to President Hugh R., has disappeared with \$5,000 and \$5,000 of the company's funds. Reuben Skinner of Plainfield, Kent county, 55 years old, has just procured a license to marry Angelina Scott, who is 64 years of age. His wife was first married in 1825, and her husband until a year ago. Hetty Martin a colored woman, died in the Washtenaw county poor house a few days ago, aged 110 years. Hetty said she was large enough to "wash dishes when Washington and his army was around." Col. George P. Sanford has \$25,000 worth of libel suits against the Lansing Journal. He was afraid that he would not get justice in Ingham county, and has asked for a change of venue, which has been granted. During a terrible storm the other night the express train on the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena railroad had to stop twenty-five times between Alger and Alpena to cut away trees which had blown across the track. In the suit of a man named Glawn of Stanton against the Toledo, Saginaw & Michigan railway in the circuit court there the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Glawn, giving him judgment for \$45,000. Cladus B. Grant, judge of the twenty-fifth circuit, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The governor has not decided whether to fill the vacancy by appointment or call a special election. Frank Anderson, who was recently acquitted of the charge of burning the Charlevoix county court house, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, proffered by a man who he said knew all about who fired the building. On the Saginaw docks there is a total of 199,828,000 feet of lumber, of which 30,865,000 is sold. Bay City docks have 120,360,000 feet, of which 47,471,000 is sold. This is 2,000,000 feet more than was upon the docks one year ago. Hon. Daniel Barber of Vermontville, celebrated his 90th birthday recently. Mr. Barber, who has lived in Vermontville for more than half a century, was Eaton county's first representative in the legislature.

Jennie M. Sweatland, convicted of forgery in Kalamazoo, and whose case was taken to the supreme court, has pleaded guilty to the plea in the supreme court, and the case is now disposed of in the higher court.

Lansing's common council has passed an ordinance making it a criminal offense to sell lottery tickets in that city, prohibiting any gift-enterprise from doing business there, and forbidding all other games of chance. Silas Wilcox served a term in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City, and when he was released a few days ago he was arrested by Michigan officials for poisoning a man named Miles near Three Oaks about a year ago. The governor has directed the prosecuting attorney of Mackinac county to investigate the charges of extortion and habitual drunkenness made against Calvin W. Cummings, justice of the peace of Garfield township, said county. Octave Boucher, fireman at the electric light works in Bay City, was found dead in a tank of crude petroleum the other morning. He had gone to the tank to do some work, and overcome by gas, fell from the ladder on which he was standing. Rev. Dr. Charles O. Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League in America, sent \$15,000 in subscriptions to Dublin Dec. 12. He says that at the present juncture of the fight between the tenants and landlords the people are in most urgent need of money. The Michigan association has appointed a committee to arrange a program for an entertainment to be tendered the Michigan delegation in congress before the holidays. The committee consists of Col. Lincoln, Edwin Willets, Maj. R. W. Tyler, Capt. W. B. Thompson and Capt. Harry Sherwood. The case of Joseph C. Foly against Peter Gargas has been thrown out of court at Ishpeming. The suit was to gain possession of the famous Michigan gold mine. The claim of Grummet was squashed by the supreme court a month ago, and the Michigan Gold Company now has a clear title to the mine. Frank Davis of Wyoming, Kent county, sues the Chicago & West Michigan railroad company for cutting down trees on his property. The case is to be made a test in the supreme court—the question being whether the companies have any right to go beyond the right of way to remove elements of danger. Congressman O'Donnell will try to get a pension for W. D. Cook of Eaton county, dependent father of James Cook, deceased, late of the 15th Michigan infantry. The applicant is 76 years old. He is a disinherited descendant of nobility, was orphaned by the war of 1812 and lost two sons in the late war. Charles Brearley, who was implicated with Emil Gosch of Howne, Kent county, in killing Daniel Sinclair, has been found guilty of manslaughter. Sinclair was a member of a posse sent to Gosch's place to arrest him and Brearley for grain stealing, and they resisted by firing on the posse. The railway commissioners have awarded the Michigan Central railroad \$20,500 damages for the proposed crossing of the Toledo, Saginaw & Michigan railroad at Hartsville, West Bay City. The new road crossed several tracks at the point mentioned, the throat of the Michigan Central north yard, and is said to be the only crossing of the kind in the state. A million dollar law-suit has been started in the Wayne circuit court, and this is the largest previous records so far. The suit is for damages in connection with the Philadelphia bridge and iron works suits Brown, Thomas, Cummings & Howard of New York city, for a balance due on building the Duluth, South Shore & Pacific railroad in the upper peninsula. When the Holman oak crate was ransacked in the state of Michigan, a Shiga was neighbor to an agent, and fell a victim like the rest. Knight paid his note of \$500 and then brought suit against his neighbor, whom he charged with being a "copper." On the first trial the jury disagreed, and the second has just concluded and the plaintiff gets a verdict for \$300 and costs. The inter-state commerce commission has dismissed the suit of Fred A. White against the Michigan Central and Lake Shore railroads because the complaint did not show that the wheat, from which the litigation arose was to be carried from state to state. A new suit may be brought. The action was to prevent the companies from deducting, for shrinkage and waste, a percentage of the wheat placed in their elevators by shippers. James J. Wilkins of Detroit, has sued Bela Hubbard, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and the township of Springwells for \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained by Wilkins in falling through a sidewalk on Vinewood avenue in that city. The street belonged to the railroad, which gave a verbal right of way to Bela Hubbard, who dedicated it to the township as a street; but the township did not formally accept it. The question is, which is responsible for the condition of the sidewalk. THE MARKETS. New York Grain Market. Wheat..... 85 1/2 @ 86 1/2 6% Corn..... 42 @ 43 7% Oats..... 29 @ 29 1/2 4% Chicago Grain Market. Wheat..... 77 @ 77 1/2 7% Corn..... 31 @ 32 1/2 8% Oats..... 20 @ 20 1/2 2% Toledo Grain Market. Wheat..... 81 @ 81 1/2 5% Corn..... 33 @ 34 7% Oats..... 21 @ 22 2% Detroit Market. Wheat, No. 3 Red..... 71 @ 71 1/2 5% " " White..... 75 @ 75 1/2 6% Huckleberry, per cwt..... 2.25 @ 2.50 Clover seed..... 3.45 @ 3.60 Oats..... 24 @ 24 1/2 3% Corn..... 29 @ 29 1/2 4% Apples, per bu..... 1.75 @ 2.00 Butter..... 16 @ 17 1% Bears, hand picked, per bu..... 1.15 @ 1.25 Cheese..... 11 @ 12 Beef, dressed..... 15 @ 16 Veal..... 10 @ 11 Mutton..... 4 1/2 @ 5 Lamb..... 12 @ 13 Eggs..... 21 @ 22 Timothy, per ton..... 11.50 @ 13.00 Clover..... 5.00 @ 5.11 Timothy straw, per..... 4.50 @ 5.00 Clover straw..... 5.00 @ 5.20 Hides, No. 1 Green..... 4 @ 4 1/2 " " Cured..... 4 1/2 @ 5 " " Veal kip..... 4 @ 4 Sheepskins..... 75 @ 2.00 Onions, 7 lbs..... 1.75 @ 2.00 Potatoes, 7 lbs..... 35 @ 40 Chickens..... 10 @ 11 7 Ducks..... 10 @ 11 Turkeys..... 10 @ 11 Tailow, 7 lbs..... 35 @ 40 Wool, 7 lbs..... 29 @ 30 LIVE STOCK. Cattle—Extra heavy for export, \$4.00; 4.70; choice do., \$4.15; good do., \$3.75; \$3.40; choice heavy butchers, \$3.40; \$3.30; medium, \$3.25; \$3.10; light handys, \$3.15; \$3.00; Michigan stockers, \$2.70; \$2.50; Michigan feeders, 2.50; \$2.30; \$2.15; \$2.00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep in good demand, and fat lambs firm and higher; choice to extra sheep, \$5.00; \$4.75; to good, \$3.25; common to good, \$4.75; \$3.15; choice to extra lambs, \$6.00; \$5.80; good to choice, \$4.00; \$3.80; common to good, \$3.50; \$3.30; Canada, \$3.75; Yorkers, \$3.75; \$3.50; pigs, \$3.50.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BILLS BY THE BUSHEL.

Nearly Eleven Hundred Introduced in the House in One Day.

Matters of General Interest. Correspondent of this paper. The other day there were 1,064 bills introduced in the house, many of them being duplicates, if not in language, at least in the subject matter of their provisions. A dozen or more had reference to the educational bill, and the silver men came forward with no less than twenty for the free coinage of silver. Every member from the tobacco-growing states was armed with a bill asking for the repeal of the tobacco tax, while many were even more determined and asked for the total abolition of the internal revenue system. In this flood of bills Michigan men rode out in great numbers. Gen. Cutcheon had his pocket full of military bills. Governor Allen has his way he would like to see the regular army of superannuated officers by sending from the limited to the unlimited retired list all officers who have reached the age of sixty and would be eligible for the office of assistant secretary of war created Indian fighters; entitled to brevets, and a military and naval museum at Washington. He wants all men who enlisted in 1862, and who were promoted or discharged for sickness contracted in the service, to have the remaining 75 of their bounty, and thinks there is a great need of modifying the pension laws, and that the bills he has introduced will bring about all these changes. Representative Allen believes that when a soldier underwent a medical examination at the time of his enlistment and served 90 days, that should be prima facie evidence that he was physically sound when he enlisted, and be taken for granted upon his application for a pension, and his bill is intended to make it so. Mr. Brewer was on hand with a score of private bills, and presented a bill asking for one cent post-ge, a committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic, a four years term of office for postmasters, collectors, etc.; and a provision for the relief of the Michigan military academy for loss of government arms by fire. Representative Allen has introduced a very important pension measure. It makes the fact of enlistment and service for 60 days afterward conclusive proof as the physical soundness of a soldier at the time of enlistment. The list presented by Representative Bliss embraces a number of private bills; to allow re-rating in certain pension cases, and to correct certain irregularities in the pension laws. O'Donnell's offering consisted almost exclusively of private pension bills, and a petition from the commercial travelers of Michigan for an amendment to the interstate commerce law. Congress has been authorized to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Silcott, the ascending casinor. Representative Chipman has introduced a bill providing for the construction of a high bridge across the Detroit river. The special house committee investigating the Silcott defalcation has agreed upon a report by the terms of which an appropriation will be asked to make good the losses sustained by the members of the house. The senate has confirmed the nominations of David J. Brewer of Kansas, associate judge of the supreme court; William Walter Phelps minister to Germany; Thomas Anderson of Ohio, minister to Bolivia; Fred Douglass minister to Haiti; Leonard Groves of Pennsylvania, minister to Greece; Warren P. Sutton of Michigan, consul general at Nuevo Laredo. The committee appointed to investigate the condition of affairs in the office of the sergeant-at-arms in general, and Silcott's rascality in particular, is hard at work. Considerable testimony has already been taken, and that of a very damaging character. The notes which Silcott is accused of having forged and afterwards taken up at the Metropolitan National bank number 25, the same as named in their aggregating about \$15,000. The status of the sergeant-at-arms is a stumbling block of no mean proportions to a thorough examination. One member of the committee says that if it is decided that the sergeant-at-arms is a disbursing officer, then a serious question at once arises as to how the individual deposits and accumulated salaries of the members are to be regarded; while if it is held that the sergeant-at-arms is not a disbursing officer, then the extent of his agency and other vexatious questions must be at once settled. The developments already made show an astonishing looseness in the financial transactions of the office. The committee already taken by the committee shows that Ledoom simply neglected the financial affairs of the office, leaving everything to Silcott. The evidence shows that Mr. Ledoom neglected to count his cash, and that he allowed Silcott to handle the financial affairs of the office. He is severely criticized for this, and for the practice he had of allowing members to discount notes on their salaries before they were due, and in many cases allowing members to overdraw their salaries. It is also alleged that both Ledoom and Silcott were fond of attending the races and betting, and that Ledoom knew of this habit of his cashier and of the fact he was leading. It is indefinite when the committee will finish the work. It is proposed by the committee that the matter be sent to the Court of Claims for adjustment, and that the action in the matter of reimbursing the members be guided by the decision of the court, and this course may be adopted as the most expeditious way of settling the matter. Supt. Porter will spend about a week in New York and Philadelphia, where the special agents in charge of the collection of statistics relative to manufactures and other industries have their headquarters, and Michigan appointment will not be made until after his return. The Mexican government refuses to recognize Eugene Fecht, formerly of Port Huron, as United States consul at Piedras Negras, and his appointment must therefore withdraw. Senators Stockbridge and McMillan called at the state department the other day, and recommended Col. McCleary of Flint for the position. The salary is \$4,000 per annum. Samuel H. Row of Lansing and John H. Damon of Millington both think that the general superintendent of census for this state will be safe in their hands, and are laboring hard to secure the appointment. Senator Stockbridge is advocating Row's interests, and Senator McMillan is doing all he can for Damon, and it now remains to be seen which senator has the most influence with Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census. A bill has been introduced in the senate extending free delivery of postal matter to all cities and towns having a population of not less than 3,000, or where the postoffice has shown a gross revenue of \$5,000 for the previous fiscal year. Should such a bill become a law, about 35 Michigan cities would be entitled to free delivery.

Charges of unfair and unjust treatment of passengers from Canada at the port of Detroit having been made, Secretary Wadsworth addressed a sharp letter to Collector Campan, and this will undoubtedly be followed by a request for Campan's resignation. Senator McMillan is pleased that the collector has been reprimanded, and says that such a course should be pursued in the case of every official who abuses the privileges of his office. All things considered, it is not improbable that a change will soon be made at the port of Detroit, and should this occur no time will be lost in weeding out the subordinates who have brought the administration of the office into disrepute. Gen. Alger has written Representative Cutcheon and Superintendent Porter calling their attention to the advisability of enlarging the scope of the enumeration of soldiers in the census. Gen. Alger says the returns should show the amount of pension received, if any; the names of the battles in which the soldier participated; whether he was wounded or not, and whether he appears to be disabled through the efforts of local and individual enterprise and with private capital. Mr. Balfour's plan of making railways through impoverished districts was a vain expenditure of money. The expenditure of National regeneration, and this implied the regeneration of industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule were granted it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting industrial developments, but the money would be judiciously and advantageously employed instead of being wasted, as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. The expenditure of that sort would enable Ireland to get and keep her head above water and to exercise and develop the qualities of her people that she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world. Mr. Parnell would not say that it would be impossible to govern Ireland by coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would never succeed. Mr. Balfour had made several mistakes; among them was that he had neglected to provide for the arrears of rent and the restitution of evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of a new agrarian movement which would sweep Balfour and his proposals as chaff is swept before the whirlwind. If the government had nothing to be ashamed of in its connection with the Times doubtless it would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about the matter. The country wanted to know how far the government had gone in a course so mean and so thoroughly contrary to the English spirit as to attack men from ambush and to employ such disreputable instruments. He knew the letters were forgeries, but he would rather have died than have accepted the vindication the government offered him. The Parnell commission, in the opinion of the National indictment had tried the Irish nation and the movement of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell declares that all talk about a Protestant minority being animated by a spirit of hostility to an Irish parliament and opposing it, or Catholics oppressing Protestants is fallacious. He further declares that the modified home rule, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, is preferable to Grant's scheme, which contained several elements of friction. THEY MEAN BUSINESS. A National Convention of Colored People Called. One of the most important moves the colored people have taken in a long time in advocacy of their rights is about coming to the surface. A national convention of colored people has been called to be held in Washington the first Monday in February, for the purpose of taking some action to remedy their wrongs and obtain the exercise of all political and civil rights by the use of such colored American citizens as are guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of the United States. The objects to be attained by this convention are: 1. To organize a national association of colored American citizens by which a united and continuous effort shall be made to relieve them from the personal outrages inflicted upon them in the southern states and to obtain all the rights of American citizens now denied them in parts of the country. 2. To ascertain the opposing influences that retard the growth of their educational, moral and material interests. 3. To invoke congress to pass such legislation as will enable the colored Americans to exercise the right of franchise in the southern states without fear of molestation; to pass a bill to pay the depositors of the Freedman's bank in full for their deposits. The colored clergy in Washington and other cities have endorsed the scheme, and this sentiment extends to the colored churches in the country. The matter is deemed of such importance to the colored people that instructions have been sent to all prominent people of that race throughout the country to leave no stone unturned that would in any way to accomplish the desired object. Mr. Pledger of Georgia advises the colored people not to permit themselves to be enumerated by the census takers in 1890, but to "make to the world" when they come round. His argument is, that as the colored people are not allowed to vote in the south, they are now unjustly counted as voters in making up the number of congressmen allotted to each state, and they should not be counted in the next census the congressional representation of the south in the new apportionment would be reduced to its proper dimensions. Civil Service to be Investigated. The executive committee of the national civil service reform association in Washington investigate the workings of the civil service law. The whole investigation will be conducted in a strictly non-partisan manner. The committee will open an office in Washington and will employ the help necessary to accomplish their aim. Hon. William Dudley Foule of Indiana will be chairman of the committee, and his associates will be Hon. Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore, Richard H. Dana of Boston, and Hon. Wayne Mac Veigh of Philadelphia. FOREIGN. Spain refuses to entertain any proposition for the sale of Cuba. Printers throughout Germany and Switzerland are on a strike. The influenza epidemic is spreading throughout Central and Southern Germany. The university in Odessa has been closed because of the riotous conduct of the students. A number of high officials have been banished from Corea for attempting to kill the king. A battle occurred near Zanzibar between the Germans and Bushshes, in which 28 of the latter were killed. The new loan for the Mexican government has been subscribed for in London. The governor of Kioff has closed twenty Catholic churches in that province, and refuses to give his reasons for so doing. A French and Belgian syndicate is about to build a railroad from a point on the lower Congo River to the French Congo possessions, with the object of working the copper mines of Katanga. The engineer who will have charge of the construction of the road will shortly start for Africa. John A. Van Dam of Anchorage sued Rev. J. A. McMillan, H. H. Huffer, the Catholic priest of that place, for slander, and has been awarded a verdict of \$2,500 and costs. The priest's offense consisted in saying from the pulpit that Van Dam was a bigamist.

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Erin Must be Built Up by Irishmen. Parnell delivered a speech in Nottingham a few days ago, in reply to the address of Lord Salisbury. He declared that there had never been a movement of such magnitude in the country, which was so comparatively free from crime, as the land league movement. The object of the home rule movement, he said, was to regenerate Ireland, especially with regard to her industrial condition. Continuing, Mr. Parnell said that manufacturers might be developed to such an extent as to take the strain off the land and enable the people to look to other means than farming for gaining a living, but the idea was not tenable that Ireland could be governed by England promoting her industries. Irishmen themselves must promote Irish industries, by building harbors, cleaning out the channels of rivers and reclaiming waste lands, not at the expense of the English exchequer, but of the Irish exchequer. He said that through the efforts of local and individual enterprise and with private capital, Mr. Balfour's plan of making railways through impoverished districts was a vain expenditure of money. The expenditure of National regeneration, and this implied the regeneration of industries and the industrial and commercial spirit of the people. If home rule were granted it would not discourage the rich people of England from promoting industrial developments, but the money would be judiciously and advantageously employed instead of being wasted, as now, to maintain in power a government of fraud and trickery. The expenditure of that sort would enable Ireland to get and keep her head above water and to exercise and develop the qualities of her people that she would be no longer an exhibition for the wonder and scorn of the nations of the world. Mr. Parnell would not say that it would be impossible to govern Ireland by coercion, but Balfour's mixture of coercion and constitutionalism would never succeed. Mr. Balfour had made several mistakes; among them was that he had neglected to provide for the arrears of rent and the restitution of evicted tenants. This had led to the formation of a new agrarian movement which would sweep Balfour and his proposals as chaff is swept before the whirlwind. If the government had nothing to be ashamed of in its connection with the Times doubtless it would gratify curiosity by making known the truth about the matter. The country wanted to know how far the government had gone in a course so mean and so thoroughly contrary to the English spirit as to attack men from ambush and to employ such disreputable instruments. He knew the letters were forgeries, but he would rather have died than have accepted the vindication the government offered him. The Parnell commission, in the opinion of the National indictment had tried the Irish nation and the movement of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell declares that all talk about a Protestant minority being animated by a spirit of hostility to an Irish parliament and opposing it, or Catholics oppressing Protestants is fallacious. He further declares that the modified home rule, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, is preferable to Grant's scheme, which contained several elements of friction.